

National Republican

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The weather indications to-day are: Increasing north to south winds; stationary or higher temperature; falling barometer and partly cloudy or clear weather.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

PARTISANSHIP DESTROYER OF REPUBLIC.

The vicissitudes of free government have never before offered so complete a demonstration of the real causes which lead to the decay and downfall of republican nations as that afforded by the present condition of things in the United States. And this is so because there is no other instance on record in which the acts and opinions of the politicians have been brought out in such strong contrast with the wishes and sentiments of the people.

Our people, having just emerged from the convulsions of war, and seeking repose from the distractions of further tumult, directed by their appeals the adoption of some means which should peacefully determine the result of the election, as between the two great and evenly-contending parties, by a fair and reasonable construction of the constitution framed for their guidance. This course was demanded by the general desire to close the contest then raging in the barren fields of opinion, and to avoid all possible danger of hostile collisions, which experience taught could result only in distress and suffering to them, and violence to the organic law supporting the structure of their government.

And such were the earnest and unceasing assertions of the people of their wish to see justice meted out under the forms of the constitution and in pursuance of its provisions, and of their fears that anarchy would otherwise supervene through attempts at an adjustment by means subversive of it, that Congress responded by the creation of a commission to carry out the popular will, whose agency was confined within the purview of the constitution.

But when the impressive and solemn trust imposed by the law came to be exercised by those appointed to the duty, its execution disclosed a disparity of reason and disimilitude of judgment that startled and dismayed the country. Not that there was any longer cause of fear from violence, but because of the now patent fact that party, and not principle, would have controlled the conflict had it once set in, and the liberties of the people would have been at the mercy of martial madness. Not because of the danger in prospect, but because of the danger escaped! The representatives of one party, blinded by zeal, or over-wrought by considerations of equity, real or imagined, voted to cast down the bulwark of government, that the way might be clear to pursue and disperse the obstacles erected by alleged fraud in their pathway to the Presidency. In so far as their action could effect such a result, they declared in favor of overruling and setting aside the constitution upon mere allegations of fraud, to be proven, if at all, by partisan testimony, in utter disregard and contempt of the expression of the people, who sought, through the intervention of the commission, to which they had committed the sacred charge, to have its ordinances inviolably maintained. And this was done without accountable cause, without precedent in all the realms of constitutional construction, but against the whole body of precedents since the foundation of the Government. It was likewise in violation of the Scriptural precept and all moral maxims. It was the manifestation of a willingness to root out the tares, without reference to the destruction of the wheat, and apparently careless of the consequences to those who sowed the field.

Can any one suppose that a single member of that Commission six months ago would have held that there was a power in Congress, or any other branch of the General Government, to do the acts his vote would now justify? No. Nor would either of them affirm, of his record, that such would have been his judgment then, or now, had the question been presented in the abstract, unattended by any prospect of practical results to follow it. But it is not an evidence of corruption. It is rather one of sacrifice. It only shows, as we said yesterday, that great crises change the hearts and control the judgments of men, imperceptibly to themselves, in obedience to the sympathies and impulses of association, and uninfluenced by the convictions or canonications of the past.

AN OUTRAGE ON COMMON HUMANITY.

The spirit of bill-doing has fastened itself upon the House of Representatives with a force and enthusiasm even greater than it has exhibited in the South, where the system was first created by the ruling passion of mob violence. The Democrats look upon Governor Wells as their chief enemy. Their emissaries failed to purchase his honor and integrity by their gold and now in a spirit of bitter spleen they are endeavoring to ruin his physical health by sacrificing his personal liberty in the grim battle of the Capitol. They have thrown him into a dungeon with iron bars at the windows, mouldy walls as his confines, and amid these filthy and degrading surroundings, they are compelling him, in violation of the most sacred rights of an American freeman, to drag out day after day awaiting their peculiar pleasure. The constitution confers no right upon the House of Representatives to deprive an American citizen of his personal liberty, and yet at the whim of a mob of violent committee this man is cast into a sunless and loathsome dungeon, as though he were a common knave and guilty of a bloody crime.

But what is his offense? It is because he refuses to produce the papers of a sovereign State, over which he has no more control and right than has the ruler of an Oceanic Isle over the Government of the American people. It is because he refuses to answer questions asked him by a notoriously bill-doing committee, which is in his right to refuse without violating any law or committing any offense punishable

by the House of Representatives under the Constitution. It is an infamous outrage, and an arbitrary scheme to force confession by punishment such as a Christian civilization would refuse to inflict upon a creature of the brute creation.

Governor Wells is an old man. He is seventy years of age and infirm in body. Under the unreasonable treatment of the Democratic House he has become ill and is now under the care of a physician.

These facts were all laid before the House on Thursday, and still that body insisted upon his further confinement in this foul and disease-breeding dungeon crypt. This policy is but a continuation of their lawless and assassinating system in the South. It is a scheme which will work out a most telling curse to them in the course of time. The building in the National Capitol, the tyrannical use of power, the infraction of human rights, and the violation of all rules of common humanity will bring in their wake a retribution which will be felt among the perpetrators of these crying outrages. The bill-doing days of the Democracy are fast passing away.

THE HOPES OF THE DEMOCRACY ARE DEAD.

Since the developments of yesterday and to-day a ripple of general good humor has been constantly passing over the mass of Republican voters throughout the country, while in a corresponding degree shadows of gloom and misgiving have shrouded the hitherto hopeful Democracy. Florida is for Hayes. That question is now settled beyond dispute. In the future the only points of important consideration are those of Louisiana and Oregon. Louisiana since the sun rose on the eighth day of November has been confidently claimed by the Republicans. Every development since that day has materially strengthened that claim until at last whatever hopes the Democracy have had of securing it for Tilden in this case will be presented to the Tribunal for its decision. On Monday Mr. STANTON will make the main argument for the Republicans, and by Tuesday we will probably be able to announce Louisiana for Hayes. The Democrats know this will be the inevitable result, and are therefore looking to Oregon as their forlorn hope. The case of Oregon will probably be reached by Thursday, and Mr. STANTON MATTHEWS, who is thoroughly prepared in the case, will present the main argument for the Republicans. In this forlorn hope of the Democracy the friends of Mr. HAYES have nothing to fear. The popular will of the sovereign people of Oregon declared at the ballot box that Mr. WATTS was their choice as an elector. The votes were counted according to the forms of law, and he was pronounced elected by legally constituted authority, and it was only at the eleventh hour that Governor GORTON, impudently by the National Democratic Committee to save his party from defeat, decided to usurp his legitimate powers and send his "Gibberish" dispatch which read:

"I shall decide every point in this case of the portion elector in favor of the highest Democratic elector and grant certificates accordingly. His morning of the sixth in consequence of death."

When Florida was decided for HAYES yesterday the Democrats in their desperation endeavored to console themselves that they might yet deprive HAYES of this vote in Oregon and throw the election in the House. But such hopes are in vain. The Republican leaders have not stopped to consider the fact that they were refused to accept or admit that the certificate of Governor STANTON was conclusive of the rights of the Florida electors. They, on the contrary, claim that full force must only be given to the certificate when there is no other person present exhibiting a better warrant and showing by unmistakable evidence that he is the legitimately chosen elector. We will not boast, but the hopes of the Democracy are dead.

CHANCE IS NO KING.

JOHN BROGHAM says that "life itself is a game of chance. The very axiom, 'nothing is certain,' disproves even the certainty of nothing being certain. The very machinery of the firmament is a sublime game of billiards, in which the stars are the balls, and the cues the centrifugal and centripetal forces."

BROGHAM is talking simply for the sake of talk, and not for the sake of truth. Were his theory correct, where would be the splendid equilibrium which we find so amply preserved throughout all the realms of space? Were the machinery of the firmament a sublime game of billiards, as he affirms, and the cues the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the whole controlled by the caprices of chance, chaos would reign, and a clash of solar systems and the utter destruction of the machinery of the universe would follow, leaving no illimitable ruin throughout the realms of space. Were BROGHAM's theory correct, there would be times when the Democratic demagogue would be found expounding the true principles of honest Government—a thing which never happens under the present incomparable system of law and order which grace the Universe. Were nature subject to the vagaries of chance, apple trees would be fruited deep with pumpkins, grape vines would yield potatoes, rose bushes would grow pines, plants which this year may be laden with fragrant heliotropes might bear odorous flowers the next.

CHRONIN's nose, with all its blushing swell, might have been under his arm, and that fastidious palate of his, which was such a skillful judge of *spiritus fermenti*, might have been in his ear, and his ear on his elbow. SAMUEL COX's voluble tongue might have been in the mouth of some Member with less brains. The Committee of Appropriations' hands might have been slung altogether to the shoulders of the extravagant SPRINGER, and thus would have been buried constantly in Uncle Sam's pocket for Jon's sake. Indeed, the caprices of chance might have made FINEB TWANK and TWEED FIELD, and the Tomb of New York might have been in Washington, and the Goddess of Liberty outraged and drowned in the Potomac. But as chance is no King; law and order reign, and the Electoral Commission, guided by their beneficent influence, is preparing to decide HAYES as elected, and the American people are making arrangements to secure his peaceable inauguration.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TURCO-RUSSIAN CONFLICT.

The English people, as a general thing, are opposed to any complications in the solution of the Eastern question which will involve Great Britain in war. This was the sentiment which they exhibited just before the Crimean struggle, but notwithstanding the powerful anti-war spirit then prevalent, the nation, through the action of its political leaders and the inducements held out by the allied powers, was suddenly launched into that bloody conflict, which every one now believes might and ought to have been avoided. The British ministers were then, as they profess to be now, enthusiasts for peace, but when the crisis came they suddenly weakened and became utterly confused as to the course which ought to have been taken. France, as the ally of Great Britain, urged her to defend the Musulman power. There need have been but moderate encouragement in this respect, for amicable relations between Russia and England had long before been destroyed. Besides, she was in the entangling meshes of an implied agreement to aid and protect the Sultan's rights. These were the conditions of Great Britain then, and she is surrounded by even greater entanglements now. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that when the hordes of armed Cossacks cross the Turkish border, on their devastating expedition to the Golden Horn, they will find the rank and file of British red-coats awaiting to receive them in the provinces of Bosnia and Bulgaria.

It is gratifying to learn that after the democratic bill-doing committee have exhausted their hopes of finding anything crooked in the actions of Messrs. CHRONIN and MORROW as officers of the Republican National Committee, that they have determined to examine the bank account of Mr. Tilden.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRALS.

The Secretary of the Navy has made to the Naval Service the sad announcement of the death of two distinguished officers of the Navy, Rear Admirals WILKES and ALDEN. Admiral ALDEN, the Secretary says: The life of this distinguished officer was devoted, from his youth, to the service of his country. As a young man, he took part in the United States Exploring Expedition under the late Rear Admiral WILKES, and subsequently had charge of most important scientific duty in the survey of our Pacific coast. His later services were those of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the command of our fleet on the European Station. In every sphere of duty he exhibited the highest qualities of a naval officer, and was, during the late civil war, specially conspicuous for gallantry and capacity on almost every occasion which contributed to the glory of the Naval Service.

In the announcement of the death of Admiral WILKES, he also says: The scientific and literary attainments of this distinguished officer, and his acknowledged zeal and patriotism, have been long known and appreciated by his countrymen. His death will be lamented by the Service and by the people of the United States.

When Governor Wells swore that the witness LITTLEFIELD lied, there was not an intelligent Democrat or Republican in the country but what coincided with Governor Wells' opinion, and the evidence recently adduced by the committee makes sound that opinion.

THE NEW YORK SUN IN AGONY.

There is a growing uneasiness settling over the Democracy since the Tribunal's decision in the Florida case, and some indications of a resistance to the ultimate result of the work of the Commission. The New York Sun, seeing the chances of Mr. TILDEN passing so rapidly away, cries out in agony, "This Commission, then, is neither a legislative nor a judicial body. It is non-descript. It is a body for which we find no place nor room under our system of government. It is without form and void. It is a monstrosity. It is neither one thing nor the other. It is nothing."

During the entire time the electoral bill was under consideration, BARTLETT, the editor, was silent. Not a word was written for or against the proposed compromise, and it was not until the fifth Judge had been chosen that BARTLETT saw fit to give his opinion as a Constitutional lawyer, against the bill. It is too late now. The time for opposition has passed. The bill is a law. Its fruits are rapidly growing. The Sun must swallow the result whether it be palatable or no.

MEXICO'S COMING PRESIDENT.

None of the aspirants to the Presidency of Mexico should ever be allowed to occupy the position. None of them are in any manner qualified for the exalted place. They are natural bandits, with all the inclinations and characteristics of peace disturbers, and Mexico will never prosper under their rule. According to reports, DIAZ has the advantage of both his opponents, and unless there is a providential interference of some kind, he will probably be inaugurated, as he has virtually, by his arbitrary measures, disposed of both JOLENSIS and LERDO. The electors recently chosen will meet to-morrow and cast their votes for President, the formal opening and counting of which will take place on the 12th of March; and if there is not another CHRONIN's nose thrust into the affair, it will probably result in his peaceable election.

A HAWLING SHAME.

Let us approach the matter gently, yet, as softly and delicately as we can. TRUMBULL and PALMER and LITTLEFIELD are at a quadron ball in New Orleans. Did they go there for the honest "count," sacrificed Washington, and was this the boasted mission of the Democratic statesmen to Louisiana?

When the Nation was in peril, when the foundation of the glorious fabric reared by our fathers was tottering, as it were, and becoming shaky like it might; when the eyes of the whole people were upon them, PALMER and TRUMBULL threw these awful responsibilities aside and attended a "nigger" ball, sah; yes, sah, a nigger ball, and what is worse, a bad nigger ball, sah—a ball given by a bold, notoriously bad nigger woman at that. Ye gods, wait a minute while we weep!

CAPTAIN DITTY HAS NO LITTLE PITY FOR MAN-BOY.

He says he was a born racist, and that he would not believe him on oath, that he procured money during the war for the ostensible purpose of using in the purchase of food and provisions for the soldiers, but spent it on himself. Two more pitiable objects never breathed than are MADDOX and LITTLEFIELD to-day. They deserted the Republican party, and joined the Democracy. Now that party ruthlessly casts them aside.

PRACFUL sleep is the abhor anchor of wealth.

The day laborer must strike for hire wages.

A bit of nonsense—One that will not check a horse.

Houses will not go up while rents are coming down.

An incalculable weight—The weight of indignation.

It is often easier to pick flaws than to do better oneself.

Railroad agents are always ready to answer a fare question.

The hope of the Democracy now lies under the cuticle of CHRONIN's nose.

The R have Florida, a good cause, good lawyers, a good court and good prospects.

Items of fabulous wealth buried in the rocks of the Black Hills are again floating merrily about the country.

A cold and careless man does not much object to a draft if it comes through the door of a bank.

With Florida for Hayes, there does not appear to be the ghost of a chance for Mr. TILDEN. CHRONIN's nose cannot bridge over the difficulty.

It is gratifying to learn that after the democratic bill-doing committee have exhausted their hopes of finding anything crooked in the actions of Messrs. CHRONIN and MORROW as officers of the Republican National Committee, that they have determined to examine the bank account of Mr. Tilden.

RUMBA, in Europe, has a population of 71,750,000, while European Turkey has a population of 8,500,000. The population of the whole Ottoman Empire is 40,000,000, of the R. E. 10,000,000, and of Turkey, 953 million. Both of them have an empty treasury.

The Democratic leaders are becoming dissatisfied with the compromise plan. When the Democratic leaders find that the application of the doctrine which they have uniformly maintained is fatal to Mr. TILDEN's chances, they are as ready to discard that as they are any other principle.

Now that Mr. FIELDS has finished laddling out his diabolical gumbo of falsehood and slander from the lips of his witnesses, the suffering public may obtain a short respite. His deeds have palled the pain of common decency, as Mother Squeen's treacle palled the appetite of her pupils.

When Governor Wells swore that the witness LITTLEFIELD lied, there was not an intelligent Democrat or Republican in the country but what coincided with Governor Wells' opinion, and the evidence recently adduced by the committee makes sound that opinion.

EDITH PASHA, who succeeds MIDHAT, is a fierce Turk of the old school, and is as bigoted and rattle-brained an apostle of Mohammed as ever whiffled at a chibouk. He will be a swift agent of war in the Turkish councils, and will soon have the Musulman basha-bananas again tearing at the throats of the Christians of Bulgaria.

CIRCUMSTANCES are often altering cases nowadays. During the progress of the TWEED trial, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD disagreed on several important points of law with Mr. O'CONNOR. Now we find them both of the opinion that Congress and the Commission have unlimited power of investigation. They both claim that the powers to investigate a State includes the power to see inside a State election, and they are called strict constructionists.

THE COUNTRY is moving under a cloud of mystifying tales of scandal and bribery, trickery and falsehood, partisan hate and political bullying. Mr. F. F. M. has brought from the misanthropic atmosphere of the Gulf States who have been wheezing out scandal and tales of corruption and woe and misery and crime. These public tattleers of scandal have gorged the public press until the public mind is turned and dazed with its enormity, and common decency shocked and amazed.

MR. STOUTON, who has so ably defended the rights of the Republic voters of the country before the Mixed Tribunal, has sent the main argument in the Louisiana case, probably on Wednesday next. Mr. STOUTON is the principal counsel in the great Emma Mine case, now pending before the New York courts, and as soon as he has completed his work in the Louisiana case he will go to New York to attend to pressing duties there.

NEW BOOKS.

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